

THE WEATHER

Table with weather forecast for Washington, June 11, including temperature at each hour and a 5-day outlook.

Evening Public Ledger

NIGHT EXTRA FINANCIAL

VOL. V.—NO. 231

Entered as Second-Class Matter at the Postoffice at Philadelphia, Pa. Under the Act of March 3, 1879.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1919

Published Daily Except Sunday. Subscription Price \$6 a Year by Mail. Copyright, 1919, by Public Ledger Company.

PRICE TWO CENTS

ROOT. STATEMENT TRAILS LEAK TO MORGAN BANKERS; PENROSE BACKS KNOX PLAN; CALLS IT NEW DOCTRINE

CHARTER DELAY MAY BE CAUSED BY TECHNICALITY

Vare Raises Point That Act Does Not Provide Proper Authority for Council Elections. Measure Passes House, with Only 2 Objecting. Dilheimer is Only Philadelphian to Vote "No"—Scott Lends Support. LAUDS SPROUL'S ACTION. Concurrence of Senate in Governor's Signature Will Make Act a Law.

Most of Charter Clauses Are Effective Jan. 5, 1920

The provisions of the Woodruff charter bill, with a few exceptions, become effective January 5, 1920. The new council of twenty-one members enters office January 5, 1920. The provision for a new civil service commission of three members, elected by a majority vote of the council, becomes effective January 5, 1920. The finance section of the bill becomes effective one month after the Governor signs the measure. To Civil Service Provisions, except the formation of a new commission, likewise effective one month after the Governor signs. The provision making it mandatory for the city to do its own street cleaning and other unspectacular work effective the first Monday in January, 1921. After that date work by contract can only be authorized by a majority vote of the Council, with the Mayor's approval.

By a Staff Correspondent. Harrisburg, June 11.—Another delay in the final enactment of the Woodruff charter revision bill into law appears possible, according to today's developments, though the ultimate passage of the measure is not endangered. The Woodruff bill passed the House finally last night. There was virtually no opposition, but two votes being cast against the measure. Before the Senate was convened today, Senator Vare raised the point that the bill as it now stands does not provide the proper authority for the election of councilmen. It was immediately wired the charter revision committee at Philadelphia.

Confers with Baker. In the meantime Senator Vare conferred with W. Harry Baker, secretary of the Senate, and Senator Crow, Fayette, floor leader of the Senate as to what would be the best method to fix up the bill. Mr. Baker suggested that it lay over in the Senate until Monday night to give both sides an opportunity to fix up the bill. Senator Crow suggested that the bill be permitted to go to the Governor in its present form and that the question be formally raised. It was learned, however, that the Governor did not want the bill to come to him until it was in perfect form. As a result of all the conferring it was decided to let the charter bill lay over on the president pro tem's desk for the present. It is probable it will remain there until next week. The Senate concurrence, of course, is necessary and it is predicted that Governor Sproul will attach his signature to the bill within a few minutes after it reaches his hands. The concurrence of the Senate and House in typographical amendments to the Dais-Brady ripper also is predicted. The bill is now in conference committee.

Governor Sproul also is expected to sign the registration measure. When his signature is attached to the Woodruff bill and the three Dais-Brady measures the long-drawn-out fight over Philadelphia reform legislation will have ended. No one has been hurt seriously in the battle and the city will be the gainer. It gets a small Council and a more practical and workable form of government, together with the prospect

Walsh to Hold Registry Job, as May Pierie, Says McCain

Fifth Person for Commission to be Man of Type of Woodruff, Hicks or Scattergood, Writer Forecasts. By GEORGE NOX MCCAIN. Staff Correspondent of the Evening Public Ledger. Harrisburg, June 11. The Dais-Brady election bills now hold the front of the stage and center of the spotlight of public attention in the legislative hall. A public interest in the registration commission, which is to select the "rip per," which in reality it isn't. The Senate will now consider the measure. To secure the appointment of a conference committee to correct errors. There was a vague rumor today that the "ripper" clause, providing for the re-appointment of the present board within ten days after the measure becomes a law, was to be eliminated in conference. It will not be done. It would not only be inexcusable had political judgment, but the administration would suffer under a load of censure that would not only be a lasting reproach but would be justifiable. The Vare organization would suffer in equal degree. If, as it is claimed by the city organization, it has the majority of the Republicans of Philadelphia with it, then it has nothing to fear from a new board. The Vare organization majority with ease can rise supreme to its mandate if its claims are true. Already conjecture is active as to the

composition of the new board of five registration commissioners. Administration officials refuse to discuss the subject, as the measure has not yet become a law. Even factional leaders on the Vare and Penrose side are in a quandary. I see no reason to change the presentment I made in a recent dispatch of the composition of the board, viz., two city organization men, two sure-thing Democrats and an Independent Republican. As to the former, one undoubtedly will be present—Commissioner Walsh, whom the Governor reappointed only a few months ago. To drop him under pressure now would be tacit admission that his reappointment was not based on personal fitness. If he is deserving of reappointment then, he is deserving of it today. Commissioner Pierie is a possibility. He is an old friend of Senator Penrose's, and the latter will be consulted by the Governor in the matter. If the senator puts his seal of approval on the name, Mr. Pierie will doubtless be retained. As for the two Democrats, Mr. Ladner may be retained, but no names have been discussed as yet for his colleague. The fifth or new man will undoubtedly be an independent, but not an extremist—a man of the type of Clinton Rogers Woodruff, Thomas L. Hicks or Henry Scattergood. Mr. Woodruff is an independent who has not always been consistent. Mr. Hicks, once postmaster and a "regular," has long been catalogued as a moderate independent. Mr. Scattergood's position is well known. There are other independents whose records would entitle them to consideration, but cordage gossip has tainted only with the above thus far.

'SOLDIERS' GET \$125 IN STORE HOLD-UP

Druggist, at Gun Point, Forced to Empty Cash Register—Customer Also Robbed. SEEK WOMAN ACCOMPLICE. With almost military precision and speed worthy of a better cause, two men, dressed in the uniform of United States soldiers, held up Milton L. Smith, in his drug store at the southeast corner of Forty-seventh and Baltimore avenues late last night. About \$40 was taken from the register and \$50 from a ticket stand at the soda fountain, while a stamp drawer yielded \$10 more. Norman R. Haig, 5012 Catharine street, a customer, was robbed of \$25. The thieves escaped in a motorcar, which a comrade, also in uniform, piloted. The druggist managed to save \$140 which was in his pockets. He did this by leading the bandits to believe that he was a clerk and that the proprietor had gone home earlier with the greater portion of the day's receipts. During the encounter with the robbers Smith received a black eye. The druggist and the police of the Fifty-fifth and Pine streets station suspect that a woman who visited the store earlier in the evening was an accomplice of the robbers. This woman obtained change for a \$100 bill. As the apothecary produced the money, she remarked: "You should be careful. It is not safe to show so much money about and you might be robbed." As the woman left the store, Mr. Smith says, he followed her to the door. He saw an automobile of 1916 pattern drawn up to the curb a few doors away. Three men in soldier's uniform and one in civilian attire were in the car. The woman spoke to them, Smith says, but the incident did not impress him as significant until later. Men in Uniform Enter. About 11:30 o'clock, having dismissed his clerk, Mr. Smith was about to close the store. Mr. Haig had just finished drinking a glass of soda water. Two men in uniform entered. They were regulation army outfits with overseas caps, but no insignia. Both were tanned and about twenty-four years old. One was short, the other of medium height. Advancing to the counter, one of the men twirled a revolver. "Come on, Jack," he said to Mr. Smith, "let's have what you have, and let's have it quick." His companion meanwhile presented Mr. Haig from leaving. The druggist was unarmed. He went to the cash register and raised his hands. "Come on, open up the drawer yourself," said the bandit, turning his attention to Haig, who surrendered \$25 at gunpoint. While the unarmed bandit kept watch on the customer the

REVENGE CLUE IN TRENTON MURDER

County Prosecutor Believes Woman Was Killed—Rigid Investigation Being Made. VICTIM FOUND STRANGLED. Trenton, N. J., June 11.—Revenge, it is believed, led to the murder of Mrs. Teresa Fodor, of 27 Adaline street, this city, whose body was found on a lonely road near St. Mary's Cemetery last night by a farm hand. The body was identified today by her son. There were indications that Mrs. Fodor had been strangled to death. A leather belt was tied over her mouth and her hands were tied behind her back. Mrs. Fodor was divorced some time ago, and is known to the police. Several persons who knew the woman were closely questioned by County Prosecutor A. D. Oliphant and an arrest may be made within the next twenty-four hours. The former husband of the woman was among others examined. Prosecutor Oliphant said today he believed that the murderer was actuated by revenge. The woman was badly cut and bruised. "There was every indication that she offered stubborn resistance before she met death. County Physician Frank G. Seammell said he believed the woman was lured to the spot and then beaten to death. She wore a dark sweater, dark clothing, black silk stockings and black low shoes. The spot where the body was found is especially lonely. The nearest habitation is a farmhouse occupied by Mary Lalor, an aged woman. Mrs. Lalor said she heard no screams or cries during the night. Marks on the woman's body and footprints on the road indicate that it was carried some distance after the woman had been attacked. That the motive was not robbery is evident by the discovery of several dollars in a pocketbook. It also contained a receipt for a payment of \$1 to "Mrs. T. Sabo." There are several families of that name in Trenton, but when questioned they knew nothing of the murdered woman. Mrs. Fodor had lived in Trenton for several years.

Winding Trail of Elusive Leak as Revealed Today

Senator Lodge—Elihu Root, former secretary of state, showed him the copy of the peace treaty. Elihu Root—Henry P. Davison gave him the copy two weeks ago. Henry P. Davison—Thomas W. Lamont, his partner, gave him the copy in Paris about May 9. J. P. Morgan—Never saw copy of treaty. Frank A. Vanderlip—Never saw copy of treaty.

TELEGRAPH STRIKE UNDER WAY IN U. S.; REPORTS CONFLICT

Western Union Says Wires Are Clear and Service Uninterrupted. UNION LEADERS ASSERT WALKOUT IS PROGRESSING. 60,000 Will Leave Keys During Day, Officials of Operators Declare. By the Associated Press. New York, June 11.—Conflicting claims of union leaders and officers of commercial telegraph companies made uncertain this afternoon the extent of the nation-wide strike of telegraph operators, but representatives of the workers confidently maintained that the number of strikers would reach 60,000 by nightfall. Reports from the seven divisions of the Western Union Telegraph Company throughout the United States and the maritime provinces showed a full force of operators on duty several hours after the strikes order had gone into effect today. Newcomb Carlton, president of the company, announced. Reports to union leaders from various cities announce that the strike is progressing. Declares Traffic Normal. The Western Union divisional reports, which covered all the large centers in the Western Union service, declared that the wires were clear and traffic normal. Mr. Carlton said. "We are handling business throughout the country without serious interruption anywhere," Mr. Carlton stated. "We have an adequate force to carry on all our business without interruption." Reports from Seven Divisions. The reports at hand were from New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Atlanta, Dallas and Denver districts, and from headquarters for the maritime provinces. At the office of the Postal Telegraph Company Edward Reynolds, general manager, said that a statement covering conditions throughout the country would be issued this afternoon. He said conditions were satisfactory from the company's standpoint, traffic "moving along in good shape." He added that the strike was "not giving us much trouble." At the Western Union offices it was said that Mr. Carlton had forwarded to Postmaster General Burleson the reports from the company's divisional headquarters. R. H. Tucker announced for the Western Union Traffic Department that reports from Buffalo, Albany, Rochester, Syracuse, and Pittsburgh were to the effect that there was no trouble at those points. Predicts Successful Strike. Contrary claims were made by Perry Thomas, vice president of the union in charge of headquarters here. He said: Continued on Page Eight, Column Six.

Mysterious "Citizen's" Mask Is Torn Away

Senator Lodge, on June 5. "I was shown a copy of the treaty with Germany by a friend of mine who is connected with no interests, entirely a private citizen. How it came into his hands I did not inquire. He is a man of the utmost uprightness of character. If I were at liberty to mention his name—which I am not—the whole country would know that there never was a more outrageous suggestion than anything could have come into his hands by corruption." Senator Lodge, today: "As a matter of fact, the copy I saw was the one shown me by Mr. Root."

SENIOR SENATOR WANTS LEAGUE OUT OF TREATY

Declares Majority of Republicans in Upper Branch Will Support Resolution. HOLDS U. S. SHOULD DROP "ENTANGLING ALLIANCES". Policy of Readiness to Defend Civilization Likened to Monroe Doctrine. "SIMPLE AND EFFECTIVE". Prompt Action on Pact After Elimination of World Alliance Advised. By a Staff Correspondent. Harrisburg, June 11.—Senator Penrose today heartily endorsed the action of Senator P. C. Knox, introducing a resolution in the United States Senate to sever the league of nations from the peace treaty. The senator said he believed the resolution would receive the support of a majority of the Republican members of the Senate. He took the stand that the United States should make "no entangling alliances" with European nations, but should keep itself free to act at any time in "defense of civilization" just as it did in the world war. "I emphatically endorse the proposition set forth in the resolution introduced yesterday in the United States Senate by Senator Knox," said the senator, when asked his opinion of the Knox proposal to sever the league from the treaty. "I have always taken the ground that the proposition of the league of nations should not have been permitted to get mixed up with the proposition of peace terms. Calls Discussion Profitless. "If it would have been infinitely better if peace terms had been agreed on promptly, with the resulting restoration of trade relations among nations, than to have had peace delayed as it has been by interminable and profitless discussions and the further complication of the league of nations. "The league of nations could easily have waited for thoughtful and ample consideration after the restoration of peace. "The fatal blunder was then made which has resulted in widespread disturbance in Europe and, from all the information obtainable, in a widespread distrust and dislike of the United States when we ought to have had the friendship of the Allies. Urges Prompt Action on Treaty. "President Wilson, undertaking to represent the United States without consulting the Senate, which is part of the treaty-making power, has stood as the main sponsor for the league of nations. By all means let it be eliminated from the treaty. Then let the treaty be further amended if necessary and promptly acted upon by the Senate. "If necessary the Senate can pass a resolution declaring that the war is at an end and re-establishing trade relations with the central powers. Wants Caution on Alliance. "Certainly there ought not to be undue haste in passing upon the wisdom of such a vital step as that involved in committing America to European alliances. "For myself I believe in any measures which will lead to prevent war. It does not seem to me, however, to be necessary for the United States to bind itself formally to co-operate with other nations to exercise police control over any other nation. "It is sufficient for us to declare, as set forth in Senator Knox's resolution, that in the event of a resurgence of conditions that caused the United States to enter war the United States will join with its present allies in fighting for the defense of civilization. "This new doctrine will rank with the Monroe doctrine as part of our national policy in the future. It is simple, direct and effective, and is thoroughly American in principle. It is amply sufficient and nothing more is required."

WOMAN SPY SUICIDE

Dora Charlton, "Dame Aux Camelias," Posed as American. Geneva, June 11.—(By A. P.)—Dora Charlton, twenty-four years old, an alleged spy who traveled on a false American passport, committed suicide last night in a hotel in Geneva. She made frequent trips between Italy and Germany by the way of Switzerland during the war, and is alleged to have obtained important military information from allied officer friends, by whom she was nicknamed "the Lady of the Camelias" because she always wore the flowers. She was a beautiful woman and posed as an American. She was a guest of the best hotels, had plenty of money and wore the latest Parisian gowns, which, it is stated, were supplied by the German political department. BANDIT CAUGHT IN CHASE. Man Accused of Getting \$80 in Hold-Up Taken in Custody. An alleged bandit entered the store of Morris Gross, 805 West Girard avenue, early this morning, and after covering Gross and several customers in the place with a revolver took \$80 from the cash register and fled. "Not a word," he said, "or you will be sorry," as he darted out the door. When the man had gone but a few yards Gross summoned Sergeant William Smith and Patrolman Robert Barry, who chased the man, who turned down Ninth street. The policeman finally caught him near Brown street. The money, which had been taken from the cash register, it is said, was found in his pockets. The prisoner, who was well dressed, gave his name as Joseph Green, of Seventh street and Snyder avenue. He was held by Magistrate Neff.

GIRL CRIPPLED BY CAR; FASHIONABLE WOMAN SENTENCED TO JAIL

Mrs. Fraser Pleads Guilty to Driving Auto While Intoxicated. Gets Four Months. Mrs. Mae Fraser, a fashionably attired and apparently well-to-do woman, today was sentenced by Judge Ferguson, in Quarter Sessions Court No. 2, to a term of four months' imprisonment as a result of an automobile accident in which she permanently crippled Miss Emma Wissman. Mrs. Fraser pleaded guilty to two indictments, one charging her with operating an automobile while intoxicated and another with assault and battery with intent to kill. The sentence imposed on Mrs. Fraser is the winding up of a number of legal proceedings resulting from the accident. A civil suit was brought in which Miss Wissman, who is the private secretary to Colonel Samuel D. Litt, was awarded a verdict of \$10,430. After the trial of the civil suit it was discovered that the defendant, the husband of the defendant, had sold his insurance policy for \$1500 to the insurance company that insured his machine and therefore the company was not liable for the damages. Fraser, it is said, also disposed of his other properties and the money awarded could not be collected. The accident in which Miss Wissman was so badly injured occurred on August 22, 1917, at Thirty-seventh and Walnut streets. ATTACK Y. M. C. A. WATCHMAN. Man Held in \$400 Bail Following Fight—Companion Freed. A man who described himself as Charles Brown, of Walton avenue, near Fifty-seventh, was held in \$400 bail for court today, by Magistrate Harris on a charge of attacking a night watchman at the West Philadelphia Branch of the Y. M. C. A., Fifty-second and Sanson streets. A man who was arrested with Brown, Joseph Doreau, who gave an address near Fifty-sixth and Oxford streets, was discharged at the hearing today. Alexander McKeelvey, 22 South Dewey street, the watchman, said he put the two men out of the Y. M. C. A. last night when they acted in a disorderly manner. They are said to have attacked him when they reached the street. McKeelvey was seriously injured, although he was taken to the Misericordia Hospital.

REJECT GERMAN COLONIES' PLEA

WILSON LOSES CONTENTION. Powers Also Decide Not to Alter Conditions Governing Reparation. By the Associated Press. Paris, June 11.—The reply to the German counter-proposals, agreed upon by the Peace Conference, refuses the German request for a mandate for the former German colonies, it was learned today. A lengthy memorandum gives the reasons for the refusal and explains the operations of the league of nations on colonial matters. The reparations portion of the reply, which has been completed and has reached the printer, does not fix the total sum which the Germans must pay. The text of the treaty itself is not changed, but the reply contains assurances to Germany regarding the method of the reparations process, explaining that it is a workable arrangement. Wilson Loses Fight. President Wilson fought strenuously to include a fixed total sum in the reparations clause and the close of the discussion leaves him unchanged, it is said, in the belief that that is the best plan. It is understood, however, that the President said that inasmuch as Premier Clemenceau had insisted to the contrary and also that he had signed the original draft, he would sign the reply as formulated. Council Indicates Progress. Official announcement was made after the meeting of the Council of Four yesterday afternoon that there was hope of a comparatively early decision on the reply to Germany. There is some discussion in general conference circles whether a plenary session will be called to consider the reply to the German counter-proposals or whether the Big Four will send it directly to Versailles without reference to the other nations. No indications of the procedure to be adopted is permitted to come from the Council of Four. While the treaty textually is unchanged, the reply reads into it constructions, definitions and explanations of certain clauses which, in the belief of some elements of the conference, become virtually part of the treaty itself, entitling consideration by all the parties involved. No Yielding to Arrogant foe. Premier Clemenceau is especially firm in his refusal to agree to the admission of Germany to the league of nations immediately. The French hold that they understand German psychology better than the Allies and realize what the increasing arrogance of the Germans during the last few weeks means. They say they appreciate how much this arrogance would be increased if the Peace Conference should yield to the German demand for immediate admission to the league. The French, it is understood, are willing that the Germans should be admitted later, but insist that this admission must not be in compliance with what they term "Germany's present haughty demand."

THE FIGHT FOR THE BALU

Edgar Rice Burroughs tells a vivid narrative of primitive emotions in this, the third series of Tarzan of the Jungle Tales, each complete in itself. Don't fail to read this wonderful story in next Saturday's EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER.

SPROUL APPOINTS CAMBRIA JUDGE

Harrisburg, Pa., June 11.—Governor Sproul today appointed Samuel Lemon Reed of Ebensburg, to be judge of the newly created Cambria Court of Cambria county until the first Monday of January, 1920.

LAMONT SOURCE OF TREATY SEEN BY EX-SENATOR

Financier, in Paris, Gave Copy to Davison as Head of Red Cross. GIFT WAS PROPER ONE, ROOT TELLS COMMITTEE. Not Secret Document When Germany Had Spread Its Provisions Broadcast. J. P. MORGAN TAKES STAND. He and Vanderlip Testify They Have Never Seen Treaty. By the Associated Press. Washington, June 11.—Former Senator Elihu Root, of New York, appearing unexpectedly before the Senate foreign relations committee today, testified that it was he that showed a copy of the peace treaty to Senator Lodge. Mr. Root testified that he got it from Henry P. Davison of the Morgan Banking house. Mr. Davison testified that he got it from Thomas W. Lamont, another partner in the Morgan house, one of the financial advisers to the American Peace Mission in Paris, but asked for it not in his capacity as a banker, but as president of the International Red Cross League, which is backed by the covenant of the league of nations. J. P. Morgan testified that he had never seen a copy of the treaty and so did Frank A. Vanderlip, retiring president of the National City Bank. Mr. Davison testified he has shown it to no one but Mr. Root. During an hour's testimony in the witness chair, Mr. Root said he thought President Wilson was within his legislative rights in not sending the treaty to the Senate, but thought it perfectly legitimate for the Senate to ask for it after it had been published by the German government. He gave it as his opinion that the President was within his rights in not consulting the Senate more freely on the negotiations, but thought it would have facilitated a solution had that been done. Mr. Root saw nothing improper in Mr. Davison having a copy of the treaty. At the conclusion of Mr. Vanderlip's testimony the committee ended the hearing for the day and went into executive session. ENTITLED TO PACT, SAYS EX-SECRETARY. "Publication of the desire of the committee to learn how copies of the treaty reached this country," said Mr. Root in beginning his statement, "led me to feel it was proper, if not a duty, for me to come here and give the committee certain knowledge on that subject which I have. "I have a copy of that so-called treaty, have had it for several weeks. It was sent to me by H. P. Davison, chairman of the International Red Cross League. I stand upon my right to have it. I assert the entire propriety of his giving it to me. He had it because of his legitimate interests in the Red Cross, involved in the treaty." Mr. Root said he understood Mr. Davison had the copy in Paris in connection with Red Cross affairs and brought it away with him, "there being at that time no injunction against bringing copies to the United States." "It was not a secret document," continued Mr. Root, "parts of it, notably the covenant of the league of nations, had been published." Mr. Root remarked that the German Government had made the treaty public in detail, adding: "If thereupon became public property. There are two parties to the negotiations. Either party has the right to make it public. No longer can any diplomatic secrecy attach. The German Government having the full right to make public this paper made it public and it is public. "I should be inclined to resent any suggestion from anybody." Mr. Root added sharply, "that I am not entitled to it and to use it as I see fit, which I propose to do." Referring to the Red Cross work in Mr. Davison and his own interest in the Red Cross, Mr. Root said: "Mr. Davison's possession was no matter of idle curiosity, but of official

KEEP ON SIMMERING

Fair tonight and tomorrow. With winds that are gentle. Little change, to our sorrow. Of the moods temperament of High Midland, who keeps us all in a stew.

REJECT GERMAN COLONIES' PLEA

WILSON LOSES CONTENTION. Powers Also Decide Not to Alter Conditions Governing Reparation. By the Associated Press. Paris, June 11.—The reply to the German counter-proposals, agreed upon by the Peace Conference, refuses the German request for a mandate for the former German colonies, it was learned today. A lengthy memorandum gives the reasons for the refusal and explains the operations of the league of nations on colonial matters. The reparations portion of the reply, which has been completed and has reached the printer, does not fix the total sum which the Germans must pay. The text of the treaty itself is not changed, but the reply contains assurances to Germany regarding the method of the reparations process, explaining that it is a workable arrangement. Wilson Loses Fight. President Wilson fought strenuously to include a fixed total sum in the reparations clause and the close of the discussion leaves him unchanged, it is said, in the belief that that is the best plan. It is understood, however, that the President said that inasmuch as Premier Clemenceau had insisted to the contrary and also that he had signed the original draft, he would sign the reply as formulated. Council Indicates Progress. Official announcement was made after the meeting of the Council of Four yesterday afternoon that there was hope of a comparatively early decision on the reply to Germany. There is some discussion in general conference circles whether a plenary session will be called to consider the reply to the German counter-proposals or whether the Big Four will send it directly to Versailles without reference to the other nations. No indications of the procedure to be adopted is permitted to come from the Council of Four. While the treaty textually is unchanged, the reply reads into it constructions, definitions and explanations of certain clauses which, in the belief of some elements of the conference, become virtually part of the treaty itself, entitling consideration by all the parties involved. No Yielding to Arrogant foe. Premier Clemenceau is especially firm in his refusal to agree to the admission of Germany to the league of nations immediately. The French hold that they understand German psychology better than the Allies and realize what the increasing arrogance of the Germans during the last few weeks means. They say they appreciate how much this arrogance would be increased if the Peace Conference should yield to the German demand for immediate admission to the league. The French, it is understood, are willing that the Germans should be admitted later, but insist that this admission must not be in compliance with what they term "Germany's present haughty demand."

SPROUL APPOINTS CAMBRIA JUDGE

Harrisburg, Pa., June 11.—Governor Sproul today appointed Samuel Lemon Reed of Ebensburg, to be judge of the newly created Cambria Court of Cambria county until the first Monday of January, 1920.



ELIHU ROOT

REJECT GERMAN COLONIES' PLEA

WILSON LOSES CONTENTION. Powers Also Decide Not to Alter Conditions Governing Reparation. By the Associated Press. Paris, June 11.—The reply to the German counter-proposals, agreed upon by the Peace Conference, refuses the German request for a mandate for the former German colonies, it was learned today. A lengthy memorandum gives the reasons for the refusal and explains the operations of the league of nations on colonial matters. The reparations portion of the reply, which has been completed and has reached the printer, does not fix the total sum which the Germans must pay. The text of the treaty itself is not changed, but the reply contains assurances to Germany regarding the method of the reparations process, explaining that it is a workable arrangement. Wilson Loses Fight. President Wilson fought strenuously to include a fixed total sum in the reparations clause and the close of the discussion leaves him unchanged, it is said, in the belief that that is the best plan. It is understood, however, that the President said that inasmuch as Premier Clemenceau had insisted to the contrary and also that he had signed the original draft, he would sign the reply as formulated. Council Indicates Progress. Official announcement was made after the meeting of the Council of Four yesterday afternoon that there was hope of a comparatively early decision on the reply to Germany. There is some discussion in general conference circles whether a plenary session will be called to consider the reply to the German counter-proposals or whether the Big Four will send it directly to Versailles without reference to the other nations. No indications of the procedure to be adopted is permitted to come from the Council of Four. While the treaty textually is unchanged, the reply reads into it constructions, definitions and explanations of certain clauses which, in the belief of some elements of the conference, become virtually part of the treaty itself, entitling consideration by all the parties involved. No Yielding to Arrogant foe. Premier Clemenceau is especially firm in his refusal to agree to the admission of Germany to the league of nations immediately. The French hold that they understand German psychology better than the Allies and realize what the increasing arrogance of the Germans during the last few weeks means. They say they appreciate how much this arrogance would be increased if the Peace Conference should yield to the German demand for immediate admission to the league. The French, it is understood, are willing that the Germans should be admitted later, but insist that this admission must not be in compliance with what they term "Germany's present haughty demand."

SPROUL APPOINTS CAMBRIA JUDGE

Harrisburg, Pa., June 11.—Governor Sproul today appointed Samuel Lemon Reed of Ebensburg, to be judge of the newly created Cambria Court of Cambria county until the first Monday of January, 1920.

KEEP ON SIMMERING

Fair tonight and tomorrow. With winds that are gentle. Little change, to our sorrow. Of the moods temperament of High Midland, who keeps us all in a stew.

LAMONT SOURCE OF TREATY SEEN BY EX-SENATOR

Financier, in Paris, Gave Copy to Davison as Head of Red Cross. GIFT WAS PROPER ONE, ROOT TELLS COMMITTEE. Not Secret Document When Germany Had Spread Its Provisions Broadcast. J. P. MORGAN TAKES STAND. He and Vanderlip Testify They Have Never Seen Treaty. By the Associated Press. Washington, June 11.—Former Senator Elihu Root, of New York, appearing unexpectedly before the Senate foreign relations committee today, testified that it was he that showed a copy of the peace treaty to Senator Lodge. Mr. Root testified that he got it from Henry P. Davison of the Morgan Banking house. Mr. Davison testified that he got it from Thomas W. Lamont, another partner in the Morgan house, one of the financial advisers to the American Peace Mission in Paris, but asked for it not in his capacity as a banker, but as president of the International Red Cross League, which is backed by the covenant of the league of nations. J. P. Morgan testified that he had never seen a copy of the treaty and so did Frank A. Vanderlip, retiring president of the National City Bank. Mr. Davison testified he has shown it to no one but Mr. Root. During an hour's testimony in the witness chair, Mr. Root said he thought President Wilson was within his legislative rights in not sending the treaty to the Senate, but thought it perfectly legitimate for the Senate to ask for it after it had been published by the German government. He gave it as his opinion that the President was within his rights in not consulting the Senate more freely on the negotiations, but thought it would have facilitated a solution had that been done. Mr. Root saw nothing improper in Mr. Davison having a copy of the treaty. At the conclusion of Mr. Vanderlip's testimony the committee ended the hearing for the day and went into executive session. ENTITLED TO PACT, SAYS EX-SECRETARY. "Publication of the desire of the committee to learn how copies of the treaty reached this country," said Mr. Root in beginning his statement, "led me to feel it was proper, if not a duty, for me to come here and give the committee certain knowledge on that subject which I have. "I have a copy of that so-called treaty, have had it for several weeks. It was sent to me by H. P. Davison, chairman of the International Red Cross League. I stand upon my right to have it. I assert the entire propriety of his giving it to me. He had it because of his legitimate interests in the Red Cross, involved in the treaty." Mr. Root said he understood Mr. Davison had the copy in Paris in connection with Red Cross affairs and brought it away with him, "there being at that time no injunction against bringing copies to the United States." "It was not a secret document," continued Mr. Root, "parts of it, notably the covenant of the league of nations, had been published." Mr. Root remarked that the German Government had made the treaty public in detail, adding: "If thereupon became public property. There are two parties to the negotiations. Either party has the right to make it public. No longer can any diplomatic secrecy attach. The German Government having the full right to make public this paper made it public and it is public. "I should be inclined to resent any suggestion from anybody." Mr. Root added sharply, "that I am not entitled to it and to use it as I see fit, which I propose to do." Referring to the Red Cross work in Mr. Davison and his own interest in the Red Cross, Mr. Root said: "Mr. Davison's possession was no matter of idle curiosity, but of official

KEEP ON SIMMERING

Fair tonight and tomorrow. With winds that are gentle. Little change, to our sorrow. Of the moods temperament of High Midland, who keeps us all in a stew.

REJECT GERMAN COLONIES' PLEA

WILSON LOSES CONTENTION. Powers Also Decide Not to Alter Conditions Governing Reparation. By the Associated Press. Paris, June 11.—The reply to the German counter-proposals, agreed upon by the Peace Conference, refuses the German request for a mandate for the former German colonies, it was learned today. A lengthy memorandum gives the reasons for the refusal and explains the operations of the league of nations on colonial matters. The reparations portion of the reply, which has been completed and has reached the printer, does not fix the total sum which the Germans must pay. The text of the treaty itself is not changed, but the reply contains assurances to Germany regarding the method of the reparations process, explaining that it is a workable arrangement. Wilson Loses Fight. President Wilson fought strenuously to include a fixed total sum in the reparations clause and the close of the discussion leaves him unchanged, it is said, in the belief that that is the best plan. It is understood, however, that the President said that inasmuch as Premier Clemenceau had insisted to the contrary and also that he had signed the original draft, he would sign the reply as formulated. Council Indicates Progress. Official announcement was made after the meeting of the Council of Four yesterday afternoon that there was hope of a comparatively early decision on the reply to Germany. There is some discussion in general conference circles whether a plenary session will be called to consider the reply to the German counter-proposals or whether the Big Four will send it directly to Versailles without reference to the other nations. No indications of the procedure to be adopted is permitted to come from the Council of Four. While the treaty textually is unchanged, the reply reads into it constructions, definitions and explanations of certain clauses which, in the belief of some elements of the conference, become virtually part of the treaty itself, entitling consideration by all the parties involved. No Yielding to Arrogant foe. Premier Clemenceau is especially firm in his refusal to agree to the admission of Germany to the league of nations immediately. The French hold that they understand German psychology better than the Allies and realize what the increasing arrogance of the Germans during the last few weeks means. They say they appreciate how much this arrogance would be increased if the Peace Conference should yield to the German demand for immediate admission to the league. The French, it is understood, are willing that the Germans should be admitted later, but insist that this admission must not be in compliance with what they term "Germany's present haughty demand."

SPROUL APPOINTS CAMBRIA JUDGE

Harrisburg, Pa., June 11.—Governor Sproul today appointed Samuel Lemon Reed of Ebensburg, to be judge of the newly created Cambria Court of Cambria county until the first Monday of January, 1920.

When you think of writing, think of WHELSUN—L.A.